#### TIMELY TOPICS.

It was recently said that no new heathen temples were now building in Northwestern India, but a missionary writes bome that the people are "still mad on their idols; almost every house has them; new temples are constantly being built in honor of these idols, and the religious bathing-places and assembly-grounds are crowded."

In New York city there are dealers, incredible as it may sound, who make a living by buying broken meat, given, as alms by tender-hearted servants to importunate beggars. These mendicants, from out of their day's receipts, select such lumps of meat or half-picked bones as will prove salable, and at nightfall proceed direct to these stores, where they dispose of their unsavory wares. Then the scraps from the tables of the rich are

A wealthy old gentleman living in Berlin fell in love with the young daughter of a poor widow. He wooed and won the girl, and before the wed-ding-day arrived, he made a will leaving her all his property, amounting to several hundred thousand marks. The marriage was celebrated in brilliant style, and the wedded pair with their guests sat down to breakfast. Scarcely had the feasting began, when the venerable bridegroom dropped his knife, and sank back in his chair, dead from heart

Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm, in an open etter to the Rush Medical College, stoutly reaffirms her belief that in the early part of this century a German of Chester county, Pa., acquired and kept until his death in extreme old age a very widespread reputation for curing hydrophobia; that he guarded his secret carefully and always carried his medicine with him, and it was known to be a root which he himself procured in the woods. He stewed a portion of this root in a pint of sweet milk, which he himself drew from the cow: stewed it slowly and stirred for a half hour; then gave it to his patient fasting, i. c., before break-fast; permitted him to take neither food nor drink, except water, for six hours after taking the milk, and repeated the dose on three successive mornings. Upon the old man's death a son sold his recipe for \$1, and it was simply two ounces of elecampane root stewed in a pint of milk, and given so that the digestive organs would have nothing to do but appro-

A remarkable case of lynching has oc-curred at Cheyenne, Wyoming. A man named Dug Reed, who had been guilty of a crime particularly obnoxious to the citizens, was taken out of jail. Then, with unusual courtesy, the lynchers allowed Reed to select the method of death most agreeable to him; and when he stated that he would prefer to be hanged, they went stil, further in their courteous regard for his feelings, and allowed him to be his own executioner. He took the rope in his hand, climbed a telegraph-pole, fastened one end around the top, and formed a noose in the other end through which he passed his head. Then he made his last dying speech, which was short, being no more than "Good-bye, boys," and, jumping off, was launched into eternity.

A coroner's jury, once upon a time, brought in a verdict of "involuntary suicide," and have been pretty well laughed at ever since for such an apparent contradiction, but here is a well authenticated case, which would seem to be perfectly described by that apparently absurd phrase.

## A Great Place for Oysters.

Howard Pyle writes about Crisfield, Md., in Harper's Magazine as follows: A general whiteness illumes the streets of Crisfield; a crisp rattle of loose shells sounds under the tread of the pedes-trian: a salt breeze blows from the beautiful waters of Tangler Sound, tainted, alas! by a slight oder of defunct oysters. Oysters, oysters everywhere, in in boxes, in cans, in buckets, in the shell and out. But little business is carried on here except oystering; a little fishing and a little crabbing, perhaps, but nothing else. The railroad that runs through the length of the town, terminating at the steamboat wharf at the harbor, rests on a road-bed of oyster shells, as firm and solid as can be desired. Along this and in the side streets collect the houses, all of frame, varying in architecture from the cottage to the negro shanty. Along the water's edge are a number of large barn-like buildings-the oyster packing houses. Here the chief interest of Crisfield centers—the "shucking" or open-ing of oyeers, and the subsequent "packing, or closing them in kettles to be distributed over the rest of the country. Considerable freight expense is saved by this mode of exporting them without their shells, and in cool weather they will carry for days in these kettles as fresh and good as they would in the shells. The oysters are generally shucked early in the morning, so as to be ready for the first northward-bound freight

At the first glance into a shucking-house it looks terrible dirty, with trickling oyster juice and piles of muddy shells, but in the shining pans in front of the shuckers are quarts of clean, fat. succulent oysters, looking tempting enough. It is surprising to see the quickness and dexterity with which a shucker opens an oyster. She uses a sharp little knife, and does not break the edge of the She seizes an oyster, inserts the thin knife between the shells, then with a quick turn of the wrist the shell is opened, the oyster cut loose and dropped

into the pan, all with one movement The season from September 1, 1877, to June 1, 1878, was extraordinarily poor, on account of the warmth of the winter. but an idea can be obtained of the quantities shipped from this point when the record informs us that 25,000 barrels of shell oysters and 300,000 gallons of shucked oysters were shipped during

## that season.

The Smartest Dog in the World. I have a dog called Guard, a spaniel, who, my little ones say, is "the smartest dog in the world." One day last month, as I was overseeing the manufacture of some ropes, I had the misfortune to have and then it dashes through up a steep my foot and ankle badly hurt-so badly, indeed, that I sent for a carriage, and 'i ve at once to a doctor's office. Guard collowed me, and stood watching the doctor with great interest while he dressed and bound up the foot. For a week after this I went every day to the doctor and had my foot rebandaged,

Guard always going with me.
Some days after my foot was quite well, the doctor was surprised, one morning, at seeing Guard walk into the office alone, holding up one of his paws. ooking at the paw, the doctor found a cail in it, which he took out: then he died up the paw and the dog limped away. But the next day he came again, and had his foot tied up as before. He did the same thing every day in the week, just as I had done.—Nursery.

Of the astonishing speed of the animal called the jack rabbit, a writer in a Colorado paper says: "I never saw anything that can run as fast as a jack rabbit. A long-legged greyhound undertook to catch one, and after playing along for a short time and encouraging the dog the rabbit suddenly started off and distanced his enemy in about three seconds. The dog gave up the chase at once and returned to the wagon the most

#### "Ella Zoyara."

The death of Omar Kingsley at Bomay, India, closes the career of one who gained a wide-spread reputation as Ella Zoyara. For years he appeared as an equestrienne under this title in almost every country on the globe, and few of those who have witnessed the graceful performance of the beautiful Zoyara dreamed that the performer was a man. Letters and lovers were abundant, and among the latter figured no less impor-tant a personage than Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, who fell in love with the dash-ing young rider. Soldiers and civilians figured also on the list of Zoyara's lovers, and a dispute about her among the former finally caused her or him to be placed in durance vile at Manila.

Kingsley was born in St. Louis, where his mother and sister still reside, about 1840. At the early age of six a travelling circus fired his fancy for sawdust and spangles, and he soon ran away from the parental roof. He apprenticed .imself to Spence Stokes, a circus proprietor of Philadelphia. Stokes trained him to do an equestrian act, and he soon apoffered Stokes a large sum for an introduction to the fuir Zoyara. It was in the sunny clime of Italy, however, that the greatest conquest took place. Victor possession, and afterward sold when in financial difficulties in Madrid.

was advertised as thegreatest female rider | that Europe had ever seen, and crowds were nightly attracted by his performances. He rode a graceful act, was more daring and brilliant than any equestrinne that had or has appeared before an American audience, while long experi-ence enabled him to impersonate female character in a manner that almost deied detection. His sex was a secret even to many of those employed in the same establishment. He performed for one or two seasons in the eastern country, everywhere meeting with success, letters, and would-be lovers and husbands. Durng this time he was married to Sallie Stickney, an equestrienne, daughter of Robert Stickney, of Cincinnati. In 1863, he came to California and made his debut n this city in connection with John Wilson's circus. - San Francisco Chroni-

#### The Centennial Derby.

The Derby has probably done more to ement and establish the turf in England than any other race. It is the one race that all breeders, owners and jockeys want to win. They may have won the Guineas, St. Leger and Oaks time and again, but without the Derby as a keystone to the arch of triumph the other events are but secondary honors. In this respect the success of George Fordham, the rider of the winner, Sir Bevys was completed. Fordham has been on the turf for nearly twenty-five years and had ridden the winner of every important race in the kingdom, but time and time again he had been beaten for England and rode at some of the early meetings, only to be again forced to re-He was not seen during the Seeond Newmarket spring meeting, and acording to the last advices he could have only returned to England a few days ago; therefore to ride the winner of the Derby, and the Centennial Derby at that, is a titting honor to a career which can be truly said to have been without reproach. The Derby as a race was first run on the 4th of May, 1780, having been instituted by the twelfth Earl of Derby as a southrn offset to the great northern race at Doneaster, which was instituted in 1776 by Colonel St. Leger. By common con-sent the stakes were called "the Derby," by which name it has been known ever since. It obtained thirty-six subscrib-ers, of which nine started. It was then t dash of a mile, colts carrying 112 pounds and fillies 109. It was won by sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed, by Florizel, with Major O'Kelly's Burdroo second and Mr. Walker's Spittire third. For some few years the weights and disance continued as in the initial race, out eventually the distance was inreased to a mile and a half, the weights being raised to 118 pounds and 112 pounds. They were subsequently raised some time during the "forties" to 122 pounds, at which they have remained since.—New York World.

## A Railroad that Forms a Loup.

A gentleman who has taken the railroad ride of 750 miles from San Francisco to Yuma, Arizona, describes the cele-brated "Loup," one of the most notable railroad engineering feats ever accom-plished. He says: About four hundred miles from San Francisco, as you awake in the morning, you find the train winding through mountain passes, sweeping around mountain tops, and running along rightful precipices. By taking note as the train passed certain points, I frequently found myself running along a cliff several hundred feet high, the bottom of which the train had been skirting a few minutes before, and then again within ten minutes the snort of the loco motive would re-echo from the bottom of a deep gulch up the sides of the very liffs from which we had just descended.
After passing through several tunnels

in rapid succession, the ninth is reached. Here the locomotive almost comes to a standstill, as if preparing for the effort grade and describing an almost perfect oval it crosses over the tunnel it had four minutes previously passed through, thus forming a loup. In making the loup the road rises seventy-eight feet in a distance of less than four thousand feet. After making the loup we emerge into the arid desert. This is a most desolate region, presenting no relief to the eye from the waste of sand. Nothing grows here. The only thing that is raised here is an occasional sand storm, blinding and penetra-ting. To get out of this sandy waste the train dashes through the San Fernando tunnel—piercing the mountain—a dis-tance of nearly seven thousand feet, and lhen emerges into the Los Angeles valtey, presenting a picture in grateful contrast with the scenes just passed through.

"Never," says a writer on etiquette, take bits out of your mouth with your hand." lower class of society. People of tone and culture never take bits out of their mouth with their hands. The remoye them with a fire shovel.—Norristown Herald.

Here the lemon and orange flourishes.

Mr. Caird, the agricultural statistician, estimates the capital of English landlords crestfallen and disappointed and meanest at \$1,000,000,000, and of English tenants at \$2,000,000,000.

#### FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Orchard and Garden Notes. Asparagus must be allowed time to grow its foliage, and prepare the nourishment for next year's crop. From not understanding this, many exhaust their beds by cutting too late. The old rule to stop when green peas come is a good one. When cutting ceases, let the tops grow; their shade will keep down the small weeds, and the few large ones that

may appear are to be pulled by hand. THE GRAPEVINES .- One-year-old vines, set this spring, should not be allowed to grow more than one shoot. Remove all others, reserving of course the strongest. If older vines were set, these should not be allowed to bear, as it is necessary for them to become thoroughly established and prepare for fruiting. Keep all shoots tied up to stakes or trellises. On old vines, the fruit will be greatly improved by thinning after the clusters are set leaving ning after the clusters are set, leaving

only two bunches to a shoot. STRAWBERRIES. -- If the beds are not already mulched, apply it before the berpeared under the name of Ella Zoyara. ries get heavy enough to fall over His beautiful boyish face, a profusion of rich black curly hair, and his slender clear of weeds, and pull up large weeds form assisted the impersonation. He that come up through the mulch on old was advertised and rode under this name | beds. The picking and packing for marfor several years, attracting no particular attention, but keeping the secret of his sex carefully concealed. He accompanied Spence to Europe, where he rode as a female in all the principal cities. In as a female in all the principal cities. In Moscow a Russian count is said to have fallen madly in love with him, and

Emmanuel saw him at the circus, and must be killed. We hope that the time afterward sent for him. He attended, will come when every farmer will know though accompanied by his woman servant, without whom he rarely appeared kept kitchen garden may bring him. Too in public. Emmanuel frequently attended the performance, and Zoyara called upon him. The King of Italy presented him with a magnificent black stallon, of which Stokes immediately took prossession and oftenward sold when in eas, radishes, sweet corn, etc.

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES .- Mulch these early in the season; litter from the barnyard, or chips from the woodpile may be used. This will prolong the season. If the eggs of the "current worm," which are deposited on the underside of the lower leaves, were found and destroyed there would be an end to the trouble at once, but this is not easy to do, and the fight begins, or should begin, as soon as the ragged appearance of the White hellebore is the remedy, and while it may be dusted upon the bushes, it is better to mix it with water, a tablespoonful to a pailful of water, and applied with a syringe or pump. In mix-ing the hellebore, place the powder in a bowl or other dish and pour on hot water gradually, stirring until all is thoroughly moistened, adding a pint or more of hot water; pour this into the pail and fill up with cold water. The application should be repeated every few days so long as worms appear. In our experience, we find that three applica-tions usually finishes them.

LEMON CHEESECAKES.—Grate the rind of two lemons and squeeze their juice into a bowl, add a quarter of a pound of powdered sugar, quarter of a pound of fresh butter boiled. Beat up three eggs, mix altogether, and they will be ready to make into tartlets or open tarts.

ORANGE JELLY.-Grate the peel of five China oranges and two lemons into a bowl, squeeze the juice of them into it. Boil one pound of sugar in a quart of water, and when quite boiling, pour it over two ounces of isinglass. Str until and time again he had been beaten for the Derby. Last year, when he was so ill that he had to retire from the turf, it was regretted by all that he could not claim the Derby. Last winter he took up his residence in France, owing to bad health. In the spring he returned to Before turning out put the water. molds into warm water for a few min- moment." utes: loose the edges with a spoon.

BAKED TOMATOES .- Scald and peel a sufficient quantity of smooth, round tomatoes; put into a deep earthenware dish and sprinkle plentifully with salt and pepper; have a teacupful or more, according to the quantity of tomatoes, of fine cracker crumbs, and spread over the top. Bake in a quick oven from thirty to forty-five minutes. Drop a few lumps of butter onto the tomatoes, and

Coffee. - To make this beverage properly some practice is required. Do the entire work yourself, and slight no part of the operation. Take the best Java coffee; throw out all the inferior kernels; roast in a pop-corn popper over a bed of coals, slowly at first, carefully and evenly, for about fifteen minutes, more or less; when done, the kernels should be a nice brown, and shine as if varnished; grind, not too fine; put into old or moderately-warm water, in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a cup; stir in one egg; cover, and bring to a boil only; let it stand a few minutes,

then pour through a strainer. SLICED CUCUMBER PICKLES.—Medium sized green cucumbers, pared and sliced as for the table. To four quarts of slices add one large spoonful of salt, mixing it through them. Let them stand over night, and in the morning rinse and drain through a collander. Boil vinegar with whole white mustard seed, half a teacupful of seed to two quarts of vine-gar and set it away to cool. Pack the slived encumbers in quart cans, and over them with the prepared vinegar. Place a bit of alum on top of the pickles in each can and seal. Keep in a dark, cool place. Pickles made after this rule retain much of the natural flavor of cu-

cumbers. To Get Plums. Almost everybody knows that we get ew plums in our country, because a small beetle called the curculio deposits an egg in the immature fruit, which then rots, and falls before it is ripe. It has been the great problem with fruit-growers how to get plums in spite of this in-sect, and to this day it forms the staple topic with all pomological assemblages. Some time ago, Dr. Kuffman, of Iowa City, gave a plan for smoking them out. of these notions are started by people who never try what they recommend. In this case we happen to know Dr. Kuffman, and can say that he is a thoroughly painstaking gentleman, and very careful to know what he is to write about before he takes his pen in hand.

We have great faith in what he may say, and so give here his plan:

During the summer of 1874 I procured fifth, of children; the sixth, of health from the gas-house several gallons of the seventh, of marriage; the eighth, of coal or gas tar. I put about a quart into death; the ninth, of religion; the tenth, a long-handled stew-pan, and with a few shavings and a match soon had a twelfth, of foes. To each division one of dense, black smoke. This I carried under my plum tree, so that the dense smoke pervaded all parts of the tree. My first efforts were very gratifying in seeing insects of all sorts hurry out of the tree. Ants came running down the tree, various kinds of worms and spiders let themselves down by their webs, and all winged insects flew out, leaving the tree deserted of all insect life. I spent about half an hour in smoking forty-two trees, He is evidently writing for the and this I repeated three or four times each week, unless rain had washed off the smudge, when I again repeated the smoking. After my first efforts I tried the shaking process, but invariably failed to catch or see a single specimen of the curculio. I continued this process

mer was less than two dollars. I began the smoking a little too late, after I had tried for some time the jarring into the sheet—therefore, some of the fruit had been stung; and had it not been for this my crop of ripe plums would have been still larger. During 1875 the plum crop was an entire failure, and I had no opportunity to continue this experiment; but the summer of 1876 brought a large plum crop, and I at once resorted to my favorite remedy. I commenced smoking my trees as soon as the plums were the size of a hazel nut, and continued up to the time of ripening, and not a single curculio sting was to be seen on my fruit, the trees of which were treated to the coal tar smoke. I purposely left trees of different varieties unsmoked, and all the plums excepting one were stung and

dropped off before ripening. - Rural World. A Useful Table for Farmers. In answer to frequent inquiries in regard to the quantity of seed for use, and the weight of grains, roots, bulbs and tubers per bushel, the following table is

Kind	Seed	Pour
of seed.	per acre.	per bu
of seed. Clover (red)	6 to 10 lbs	(
Clover (white)	4 to 9 lbs	
Timothy	8 to 10 lbs	
Redtop	8 to 15 lbs	
Lawn grass	11 to 12 to 2	bush
Kentucky blue gras	ss. 8 to 15 lbs	
Millet	to 1 bush .	
Hungarian grass .	to I bush .	
Flax seed	4 bush	
Buckwheat	to I bush .	
Turnin seed	1 lb	
Turnips		
Turnips Wheat	11 to 13 bush	1
Onta	2 to 3 bush.	
Dra	1 to 1 t hust	
Barley	If to 2 bush	
Rape seed	10 to 12 lbs.	
Corn in ear		
Corn meal		
Irish potatoes Sweet potatoes	12 to 15 bush	
Sweet potatoes		
Corn, large vellow	6 to 8 quarts	
Corn. s nall	41 to 6 quart	8
Peas (field)	2 to 21 bush	
Split peas		
Beets (field)	4 lbs	
Beans (white)	r16 lbs	
Castor beans	3 quarts	
Carrots	3 to 4 ibs	
Carrots	4 to 5 lbs	
Ton onion sets	30 to 60 lbs.	
Hemp	44 to 100 lbs	
Upland cotton seed	110 to 12 lbs.	
-1.5		_

#### Astrology and Astrologers.

The origin of astrology is involved in obscurity. It may probably be attributed to the Chaldeans. The Hindoos and Chinese have always attached the greatest importance to it, and the Arabs sedulously cultivated the art, as well as the astronomers who flourished in Egypt before and after the first century. The alchemists and astrologers of Greece claimed that Hermes (alias Mercury), the inventor of many notable things in art, science and mechanics, was the especial patron of their art. Hence the term "Hermetic writings" applied to practical science and philosophy. The word astrology means literally the doctrine or science of the stars, but is especially taken to signify the art of foretelling future events, and the good or evil fortune likely to befall any person during his lifetime from the aspect of the heavens and the relative position of the planets and other heavenly bodies at the time of his birth.

In ancient times astrologers had many In ancient times astrologers had many perils, as the following instance will show: "Dost thou know where thou wilt pass Chrisamas?" asked Henry VII. (1488) of an astrologer. He could not tell. Whereupon the king's grace, "which did love a merry jest," made answer, "Then I am wiser than thou, for I know that thou will spend Christ. for I know that thou will spend Christ-mas in prison." Gailcazzo, Duke of star, man; you are to be hanged this moment." And the duke took good care that his own prediction should be fulfilled. Heggiage, an Arab general, was more courteous in the expression of his displeasure. The general was sick when an astrologer, by way of comfort-ing him, assured his excellency that the llness from which he was suffering would terminate fatally. "Since you have said it," replied the general, "it must be so, and I have so great a confidence in your skill that I should be glad to have the benefit of your advice in the next world. You will, therefore be so kind as to go there first and await for orders." The astrologer was im-mediately decapitated.

Indeed, the wonder is that astrologers should so often have been fools. Few seem to have the presence of mind of Trasulus, who once saved his neck with a commendable readiness of wit. Tiberius, when living in exile in Rhodes, whither he had been banished by the Emperor Augustus, loved to while away the time by consulting diviners. The interview usually took place on a lofty eminence overlooking the sea, and if the diviner, by some foolish answer, convicted himself of ignorance or trickery, some slaves were in attendance to pitch him head foremost over the cliff into the waves below. It chanced on a certain day that Trasulus had been invited to one of these charming seances. "Tell me," said Tiberius, with a serious look, "how long do you expect to live?" Trasulus, who was not a fool, appeared to be absorbed in mysterious calculations: then, suddenly, with an expression of alarm that was not altogether feigned, he exclaimed that he was menaced at that very hour by a great danger. Satisfied with the answer, Tiberius embraced him, and from thenceforth Trasulus became of the number of his friends.

The following is a brief sketch of the outlines of astrology, its leading principles and mode of practice: The heavens above and below were divided by imag inary circles, drawn through its north and south points, into twelve equal parts. which were called the twelve houses of heaven. They were numbered, in order, from the division in the east immediately below the horizon which contained the part of the heavens about to rise in view. The lines of division were supposed to remain immovable, so that every part of the heavens passed through each house successively once in twenty-four hours. The term horoscore was given to the point of the elliptic about to rise. The first house was called the ascendant; it was the strongest, and also known as the house of life; the second was the house of riches; the third, of brethren twelfth, of foes. To each division one of the heavenly bodies was assigned as its lord, who was most powerful in his own house. The position of a planet in any house was its distance from the boundary circle, or cusp, of the house measured on the zodiac; and the part of the zodiac which chanced to be in each house was a point which especially demanded the attention of the astrologer in his consideration of the aspects of the various divisions. The relative position of the heavenly bodies in the different houses at any particular moment was called a theme, and to east the nativity of any one was to form a plan of the heavens in the manner above indicated, at the moment of birth. The decline of astrology may be dated from the time until near the time of ripening, and got my first crop of plums—over thirty bushels. The whole cost of coal tar for those forty-two trees during the sum-

### "Just Like a Boy."

Every well-regulated family should have a boy about fourteen years old, a lawa-mower and grass enough to set the poy to work for half an hour after school It is an interesting study to see a boy shoving a lawn-mower around. No boy can strike a bee-line with a mower. He starts out to do it, but he sees a boy on stilts up the street and he stops to rest. He has just started off again when he sees a boy with a ball down the street, and it is also time to oil the mower. He has just braced himself for a new effort when a stray dog comes trotting along, and it is that boy's duty to watch that dog out of sight. He turns and shoves the mower along for about ten feet and then he must have a drink of water. If the old gent is at home a boy can drink a gallon of water and get back to his work in about twenty minutes, but all depends on circumstances. If he gets back he stands and wonders whether it is a right or left-handed mower, and why it wasn't rigged to run itself.

If a rap on the window admonishes the boy that procrastination is the thief of time, he buckles right down to the business and rushes the mower over four brick-bats, a hoop and several coal clinkers, and then comes an examination of the knives. Let a boy get in the shade with a good brace for his back, and he can examine a lawn-mower from basement to garret in about half an hour. At the end of the second cut across the sward it is the boy's duty to scan the heavens and see if any kites are up.

A good boy can do this in about fifteen minutes, and he can put in ten more looking across the street at a white-washed fence and a cat. By this time he feels hungry, and when he has hunted the house over for cake it is high time to go around the corner and see if that Smith boy has got that bird-trap finished.—Detroit Free Press.

Tomatoes, peas and potatoes are now grown in the Bahamas for the American market, and are far more profitable than oranges, which were formerly cultivated there for the same market.

Complexional Indications. The complexion of persons whose digestion is out of order, who are bilious, or who lack vigor, always exhibits an unhealthy tint. It is by regulating the bodily organs and promoting digestion and assimilation, that the parchment hue, indicative of ill-health, is banished from the cheeks. To rectify the fault of a sallow complexion, use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an invigorant and alterative which removes those obstacles to renewed strength, physical comfort and personal attractiveness—an im-perfect digestion and secretion, and a disor-dered condition of the bowels. Persistence in the use of this inestimable corrective and tonic will assuredly result in renewed physical regularity and vigor, will tend to increase bodily substance, and cause the glow and clear bodily substance, and cause the glow and clear color of health to return to the sallow, waster

Under the above heading the St. Croix Courier, of St. Stephen, N. B., in referring to the analysis of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Sage's Catarrh Remedy, recently made by Professor Chandler, of New York, and others, says: "Nothing was dis-covered which we think objectionable, and the published analysis should increase, rather than retard, their sale. To us it seems a little unjust to call a man a quack simply because he seeks to reap as much pecuniary reward as other classes of inventors." The English press is conservative, yet, after a careful examination ot all the evidence, it not only indorses but recommends the Family Medicines manufactured by Dr. Pierce. No remedies ever offered the afflicted give such perfect satisfaction as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Published testimony establishes the fact the Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup is a sterling remedy for scrotulous and syphilitic disorders plorable ailments produced by mercury ar also remedied by it. Druggists sell it.

"A SLIGHT COLD" OR COUGH.-Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" which would yield to a mild remedy; if neglected, often attacks the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief.

Thirty of the best organ makers of the world were competitors at the Paris Exposition. A cable dispatch to the Associated Press says two highest awards have been awarded to the American makers, Mason & Hamlin. CHEW

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Straw plenty at \$5. Wood at \$2. Excellent freight contracts go with the Mill, which is now on wrapping. Owners have other business. The property, which is valuable, will be sold at a fair

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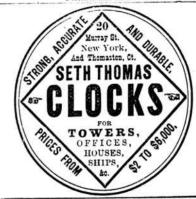
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